### Business Notices.

THE MAY QUEEN. THE MAY QUEEN.

Jeen from Carrar's marble shores, lies from Carrar's marble shores, Are fitting shrives for all who may been houses to the Queen of May, "been Talmas, Pantalones, and Coats, Light as the gossamer that floats along the hore zo, are well displayed—Price marked, and no abatement made.

SMITH BROTHERS, Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton-st., N. Y. P. L. ROGERS, founder of the ONE PRICE SYS TEM, invites an inspection of the extensive Spring at Fastrowners Courning at his great central wholess's retail ware house, corner of Fulton and Nassau str., opposit

He sid Office.

There any yes theman can procure an elevant outsit in twenty minutes. Every garment warranted of the newest cut and or post work mas slip.

Parente can fit out a family of boys with equal dispatch from a feck that includes overy variety of style, size, color, material of small.

a stock that includes overy value, or an advantage of the action of the control o

THE APPROACHING ANNIVERSARIES, THE APPROACHING ANNIVER-ARIES.

WILLIAM TAYLOR'S SALOON, No. '55 Broadway,
Between Spring and Processes.

This Saloon offers inducements to the ladies and geutlement
attracting the Anniversaries, unsurpassed. Every accommodation will be afforded, and refreshments of every variety
served in the best manuer, and at short notice.

Small parcels of Bagage with be taken charge of.

ICK CREM

And other luxuries in great variety.

SECOND-HAND ÆOLIAN PIANOS at great beggine at WATERS'S Plano Melodeon and Music Rooms Ne SSS Broadway. One Gilbert Æolian, cost \$400, for \$250, and Facher's Æolian, cost \$350, for \$190; do. without Æolian, for \$30, \$60, \$130, \$150 and \$160, and new Planos for \$175. Plance for rest, and rent allowed on purchase, for sale on monthly payments

D. DEVLIN & Co. beg to state that their Whole mic and Retail departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of Spring and Summer Chorn-ing, and their Custom department (second floor) with the movest importations of Cassimers, Vestings, Coatings, &c., at Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

ELEGANT CARPETING. SMITH & LOUISIERS, No. 466 Broadway, are now prepared to exhibit their New Sparse Syvies of Rich Velver, Terretry, Brussels, There-riv and Increase Careting. Among the assortment will be found a large number of New Designs and Styles never before offered; also a large stock of Oir. Occurs of every width, and all other goods connected with

L. O. WILSON & CO.

larite the attention of buyers to their stock of

8 U M M R R

G O O D S.

No. 12 Courtlandt st., and
Nos 11 and 13 Deyest.

RICH CARPETINGS. RICH CARPETINGS.

PRIERSON & HUMPHREY.

No. 524 Broadway, opposite the St. Nictoles,

Are soling rich Velvet Carpeting from 11/10 14/9 per yard.

Rich Tapestry Carpeting, from 5/10 19/ per yard.

Bich Broasels Carpeting, from 5/10 9/ per yard.

Bich Broasels Carpeting, from 5/10 9/ per yard.

Bich Heavy Superfine, from 6/10 9/ per yard.

Od Clodes, Curtain Materials, Mattreases, &c., equally low

for each

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 524 Broadway.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON. The genuine article
has the name of
WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT
On every speed.

GOOD TAPESTRY BRUSSELS \$1 A YARD, at the CARPET WARRHOUSE of YOUNG & JAYNE. No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

WINDOW SHADES.

INTROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

BULTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st, have, at great expense, completed and "pateuted." their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing Window Shades, and are now proposed to enoply the wrote trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully Terray per Cent Less than ever before soid. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GHLT CORNICES, BROCATELLE DE LAINES, DAMASES, LACE and MUSLIN CUR-TAIRS &C.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private spartments for syphing his famous Dye the greatest standard articles of its kind throughout the world. It is new style of Wids and Tourens are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Aster House.

ORGAN MANUPATORY .- Attention is invited to

Splendid Cassimere Business Coats, various chades, \$5; rich Moire Antique Silk Vests, \$3; fashionable back Choth Coats, \$7; super blue Dress Coats, \$10; Cassioners Pasts, \$10 Sand upward, \$6; at E'Ans's Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 56 and 66 Fulton-et.

500 FINE CASSIMERE BUSINESS COATS, Very

SEWING MACHINES AND THE INPRINGEMENT SEWING MACHINES AND THE INFRINGEMENT OF PATENTS — The petents of I. M. SINGER & CO. upon SEWING NACHERS have been trimuptantly sustained by trick in the United States Couria. First, in a suit against the Excellent Sewing Machine Company, a verdet was recovered in New York; and secondly, in the United States Circuit Court, held at Treation, N. J., on the Sist of March, 18%, after a contested rial of a unit against the Porcas Sewing Machine, we obtained clear verticit for the infringement of three distinct patents. Those suits could in the validity of our patents, and especially settle the great question of our exclusive right to the indispensable device in a Newing Machine of a yielding pressure to had the cloth to the surface of the Machine. We have similar suits row penefing in several Circuit Courts or the United States against the Grover's Baker Machines, and the Weeler & Wilson Machines, each of which clearly infringe three patents the cloth to the surface of the Machine. We have similar row pencing in several Circuit Courts of the United S against the Grover & Baker Machines, and the Wheeler & soon Machines, each of which clearly infringe three pacemolish we A trial in the City of New York of some of a suited expected to take place in the present month. Our cleare j at, they have already beau repeatedly sustained by on and price, and we hereby caution the public not to purchas use they of the is fraging Manh: es, if they desire to escape I satisfies and trouble. 1. M. SINGER & Co., No 323 Broadway.

LEOPSIES ARE CURED BY BRANDRETH'S PILLS 154 OPSIES ARE CURFO BY BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

—115, form of disease is conssioned by the exhalent arteries throwing out a greater quantity of fluid than the shootheats taked up. BRANDRETH'S PILLS convey by magic, as it were, an imputes to the remote extremitions arousing their absorbants to abloon, and, in case of swelling, or watery deposits theirs, awar centre the sheeping energies of these verseis, which, like millions of pumps at work, transmit the morbid fluid to the incentives and unitary passages, affecting a reduction of the dropsical limbs conceines to a few hours, and thus affording a striding illustration of the sympathetic action of BRANDRETH'S PIL IS are determined enlargement of the joints or times, there is nothing in the word to be compared to the effect BRANDRETH'S PILLS produce. In coronic case presevence, with full down, is required. Some of the bast man in the Union can be referred to in proof of the above.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold at 25 centre per box, at No. 35 Bowery. Also, by Mrs Haves, No. 175 Fustonest, Brook-

Carpilet., Brandreth's Buildings; No. 241 Hudsonett, and No. 228 Bowery. Also, by Mrs. Haves, No. 175 Futonest., Brooklyn; by T. W. Dyott & So. s. Philadelphis; and by all druggist and modicine vendors in the Union. Per Tolograph.]
Pert Tolograph.]

HIGHER, D. C. HERRING & CO., AN. 163 WHEET A., New York—Gentlemen: We have go or EERSING'S PAR MAT CHAMPION SAFE out of the fire. It is at a tremendous heat. Contents are in a perfect condition it was owned by Mosem Forman & Co. The safe was expose—for an intense least for 36 hours.

FARREL: X HERRING.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, " PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1856.

AS USUAL TRIUMPHANT.

"Mosers, B. G. WILDER & Co.

"No. 122 Water et. New-York:

"THE WILDER PATENT SALAMAND." SAFE, containing the Booke and Papers of Mosers I seem of Mosers I seem of the Str. Philadelphia and Northele Salamanders, or FIER was found into them. The of Wilder's Salamanders, or FIER was found into them. The of Wilder's Salamanders, wilder's Patent Salamanders Safes of the Salamanders of the Sa

RAILROAD FREIGHT DEPOT BURNED, -MAHLROAD FREIGHT New York, May 2, 18%.

Mesers Steams & Marvin—Gent. On the moraling of the lat inst. the Freight Office, with a portion of the four-story Freight Bept of the New York and New Haven Railroad was centurely destroyed by fire. One of your Wilder Patent Safe entraily destroyed by fire. One of your Wilder Patent Safe represented by she Commany, Aug. 19, 1850, fully entrained in repairtion as a fire-proof article, by preserving in exact list condition the books, papers and other valuables if c. nrained.

The test's was a severe one—the trinmph of your Safe company.

CHARLES ROCKWELL, Freight Agent, Now York and New Haven Ralicoad

\* Exposed 15 hours.
Sains of every desirable size and of improved fixish, secured by
the celebrated \* Le Belle" Lock for sale by
STRARS & MARYIN No. 40 Murray-st and 141 Water-st. H. L. LOVET would invite those who are bald and gray to call at No. 782 Broadway, and he will refer to ladies and gandienen who have been both gray and isde, and now have as rectact heels of hair as when young, by the use of his Wattran.

HOLLOWAY'S CONTMENT AND PILLS .- By special base of the late Emper of Ruses, these medicate have been armitted into the outlie hospitals throughout the Empire. The Fills are used in the Mussia, a my as a specific for Cholers and Diarrines, and the Olaxwaxx as the best dressing for wounds. Sed at the manufacturies No. 80 Maiden-lane Now-York, and No. 24 Strame, London; and by all Draggists at Eff., 674c., and 81 per pet or box.

WIGS - HAIR-DYE - WIGS. - BATCHELOR' Wise and Tourska have improvements seculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their grace he heastly, ease and involving—fitting to a charte. The largue and leaf stock in the world. 17 private rooms for applying it houses flow. Soil at Recognization, ON Proceedings.

One man in Philadelphis holds a million of dollars of the Texas bonds, soon to be paid, which he bought from the United States Bank at the rate of fifteen ocots on the dollar.

Mr. Thomas Crosby, of Greytown, is prosecuting of the Court of Claims at Washington, a claim for \$12,000 for the destruction of his property by the

# New Hork Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 5, 1856.

In consequence of the enormous number of copies now pristed on THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, we are compelled to request our friends to send in their advertisements by to-morrow moon, in order to secure their insertion in this week's issue.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of snonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a gurant of bis good fath.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

sion of Kansas, is now ready, in pamphlet orm. Price per dozen ..... Price per 100 ...... \$1 25 Price per 1,000...... 10 00 Orders inclosing the cash will be paymptiy attended to by addressing GREELEY & McELRATH, New-York.

The Tribune for California.

We issue THIS MORNING THE TRIBUNE f California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. It contains a summary of all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News since the last steamers; Money and Market Reports, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The United States Mail steamship Illinois, for Aspinwall, will leave This Afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at 1 o'clock p. m. Single copies in wrappers ready for mailing can be

had at the counter in the publication office This

The May Anniversaries commenced last night. when a number of set sermons were delivered, We give sketches of several on another page.

We publish in another column a list of clergymer and professors who have already arrived in town to attend the anniversaries.

The Etna, now due at Boston, had not been telegraphed when the offices closed last night,

Dr. John C. Warren of Boston, one of the most eminent physicians in the country, died yesterday. Ex-Governor Troup of Georgia died in South Carolina on the 26th.

KILLING IN KANSAS.

Five or six months ago, Mr. Dow, a Free-State citizen of Kansas, was shot down in the highway near Hickory Point, Kausas, by Colman, a Pro-Slavery man,-Dow being unarmed at the time and in no manner threatening or molesting Colman. Neither the U. S. authorities in Kausas, nor those pretending to hold under the Missourians' Legislature, bave offered a reward for the arrest of the murderer, or taken any step calculated to bring him to justice. But they did arrest Bronson, a Free-State man with whom Dow boarded, on a trumped-up charge of having threatened the life of Celman, and were taking him to prison when he was rescued by a number of his fellow citizens.

Three or four weeks later, Barber, a Free-State settler from south-western Ohio, was riding home from Lawrence to his cabin on the prairie, three or four miles off, when he was shot dead from his horse by a Pro-Slavery U. S. Indian Agent. No attempt has been made by the Federal or Territorial authorities to brieg this assas un to justice.

Still more recently, the Free-State party were holding an election at Easton, near Leavenworth, when they were set upon by an armed Pro-Slavery party. The Free-State men mustered in such strength that their adversaries recoiled from the conflict and left the Free-State men in undisputed possession of the ground. The latter soon after scattered toward their several homes, supposing all danger of collision was over But the Pro-Slavery party had kept together and were lying in wait for such portion of the Free-State party as they sould attack with impunity. Mr. Brown, a leading Free-State settler from Ohio, fell into their snare. He was surrounded, captured, chopped to pieces with knives and batchets, and at length drives home in his own wagon and laid down at his door to die, which he did soon after. His wife into whose presence he was thus thrust is now a maniac. No reward has been offered; no attempt to convict the perpetrators of this fiendish murder has been made by the Federal or Territorial authorities, up to this hour.

But at length a Pro-Slavery man, the bogue Sherifi" Jones, has been shot, by some unknown person, but who is probably a Free-State man. He was in Lawrence, seeking to bring on a collision between the Free-State men and the Federal Goveroment, by arresting persons in the name and by authority of the begus Territorial Legislature. Every man in Lawrence was ready to submit to the service of any process emanating from the U. S. authorities, and it would have subserved every purpose but one to have had these writs issued by the U. S. judges, but Jones evidently sought not to be obeyed but to be resisted. Finding the people indisposed to recognize his Shawnee Mission authority, Jones sent to the nearest fort for U. S. troops and, with them at his back, arrested whomseever he pleased. Intense excitement and indignation pervaded the town, and that evening Jenes was shot as aforesaid. Thereupon the Free-State party held a great meeting, condemned this cowardly assessination, and resolved that the perpetrator should be brought to justice. Gov. Robinson promptly issued a proclamatico, offering a reward of \$500 for the detection and apprehension of the culprit. And we have high hopes that he will thus be detected and

punished. Such is the contrasted course of the two adverse parties in Kenses with respect to the shedders of blood among them. We trust it will continue so centrasted to the et d.

CUSTOM-HOUSE PAY. A very long bill has been reported to the House of Representatives from its Committee of Commerce, proposing to reorganize and codify the Col lection of Customs throughout the Union. The bill has not yet reached us, but we trust it will soon do ro. We wish to scrutinize it carefully. It empintes from the Treasury Department, for whose hese as an Executive functionary we cherish a prefound respect. But for the attempt made in this bill to raise the compensation of Inspectors of the Custems from \$1,095 per annum to \$1,360 we have no respect whatever. It is fraught with evil and corruption, as we shall endeavor to show.

The Inspectors of Customs at this port are some three to four hundred in number. Their duties are not ardoous, and the requirements of education, natural espacity, &c., are not above those of the more intellectual of trades-the Printer's, for example. The Journeymen Printers of this cty could fill all the Inspectorships of Customs quite as well as they are now filled. Now the average earnings of the Journeymen Printers of this city will burdly exceed \$10 per work; taking the year through, they will not reach that sum. Is requires far more devotion of time and attention to fit one for a journey man printer than for an ia- becomes absolutely necessary to settle in order to | of 10,500,000 have commenced to run apinning-

spector of Customs. The Inspectors of Customs are paid out of funds belonging in common to all our people; if you increase the office-holder's salary you virtually diminish the mechanic's and laborer's wages. With what justice, then, for what reason, shall Congress diminish the net income of those who earn \$10 per week, in order to give a large increase to those already paid \$21 per week! The corruption of our politics, the mercenary

self seeking which pervades them, is a theme of

general and just complaint. All men do know that the number seeking office is now relatively far greater than it was twenty, thirty, forty years ago. And the reason is very simple; office pays better than anything else. The work is lighter, the pay surer, the wages higher, in office than in the field or the shop. The honor is of small account; but most men like to work little and receive much. So the partisan wire-worker whispers in the ear of this smart, influential young carpenter or mason, Drep your work and go around among your fellow craftsmen or acquaintance and get as many votes as possible for me as Mayor or Congressman with our party's candidate for President, and I will get you a berth in the Customs. The young aspirant listens to the syren song and is charmed by it. Farewell trade henceforth to the Election. He attends the Conventions and mass meetings of his party, spouts a little at ward and township meetings if he can; helps distribute documents and organize, sticks bills and makes himself generally useful. He is no longer an impartial citizen, hearing what may be said on both sides and judging henestly if not impartially between them; he is a party back, shouting, sweating and lying for office. If his party is beaten, of course his cake is dough; if it wine, he holds up his porringer along with some thousands as fierce for pap as he: a few only-and these not the most cardid and scrupulous-can win. He who gets in most submit to be assessed and reassessed, to carry this, then that, election-to get up a reception for this magnate or buy a gold watch for that threadbare spouter or dexterous pipelayer. At four years' end, possibly sooner, perhaps laterthe reluctant patriot is turned out with his party. in whose service he has drank so much bad tiquor and eaten so many hot suppers that his funds are low and his capacity for getting a living by honest productive industry deplorably reduced. Henceforth he is apt to be a poor concern, sighing like a ruited gambler for the delights that are no more, hoping against hope that another turn of the wheel may restore him to his seat by the fleshpots, and maintaining a desperate and doubtful struggle to

keep soul and body together. Our plan would be just the opposite of that reported to the House. We would:

1. Cut down the pay of Inspectors to \$15 per week or \$780 per annum.

2. Make them irremovable during good behavior, and never without direct proof of incapacity, dishonesty, or neglect of duty.

3. Make it a misdemeanor to solicit a subscription from any one of them for any petitical purpose, and require the President to remove instanter any collector or other superior who should connive at any levy or requisition upon them for political purposes.

4. Stipulate that two-thirds of the Weighers, Measurers, Deputy Collectors, &c , shall hereaf-

ter be appointed from among the Inspectors.

These changes would mye at least \$100,000 a year to the Treasury at this port, and perhaps \$250,000 in the Union, while it would secure a better corps of Revenue officers than we can have under our present system. The system we propose would be better for the service, better for the Treasury, and decidedly better for the officers than that we now have.

# BEVIVING THE SLAVE TRADE.

While the Kansas-Nebraska bill was under disussion THE TRIBUNE suggested, among other arguments against it, that to yield up the Missouri African slave trade was suggested as a thing which, encouraged by success, the South might ultimately demand. What was then thrown out on our part only as a possibility, or at most a probability, while it was severed at by many of the advocates or apologiste for the Kansas Nebraska bill, as an extravacant and absurd exaggeration, dictated by a heated fancy, almost immediately on the passage of that bill became a posit ve fact. Numerous journals of the South-and leading ones, too-began to speak out openly in favor of the revival of the African slave trade, which now forms in the Southern | paper. w.pspera a regular topic of frequent discussion.

A correspondent of The Charleston Standard gives n several letters an account of his observations along the Ashley River, between which and the river Cooper that city is built. In these letters he has much to any of the evidences he everywhere met with o' a former wealth and presperity which has now ceased to exist; and he chees his correspendence with a discussion of the causes which for ifty years past have kept South Carolina stationary or declining. According to his account the decline of South Carolina and of all the old Stave States commenced with the aboltion of the African slave trade. He insists that the great evil under which South Carolina labors is a deficiency of labor, of which he finds a striking proof is the fact that wood seils in the Charle-ton market at five to eight dollars a cord, while shundance of wood-land may be purchased on the Ashley River near by, fir three dollars an acre. All the bricks, too, used in Charlest a are brought from the North, though the bluffs of Ashley River abound with clay extremely well adapted for making bricks, while there is plenty of wood growing close by, with which to burn them. The suggestion that the Carolina people don't work, he repela with radig ation. Some of the city slaves, he admits, through the over-indulgence of their masters, do not labor so much as they might. He also notes the existence along the banks of Ashley River of a class of whites "too poor to purchase "slaves and too proud to labor with them." "who glide along an uncomforable halfway level be ween the two races." and who "by hunting, fishing, grazing cattle on the tands of others, and doing jobs occasionally. menage to procure the means of a precarious "subsistence." But as to the plantation slaves, who in those regions outcomber the whites several times over, he insists that they are tasked to their utmost capacity; while the m-rehants of Charleston and the men who have the charge of the plantross, are, if we believe him, among the most labefore men in existence.

The difficulty is, according to his account, that Scoth Carolina is constantly drained of her labor by the new planning States of the West, which it keep up the balance of power, since it would never do to allow a new Northern pon-laveholding State to come into the Union without having a new South. ern slaveholding S ate by which to offset it. In order to relieve South Carolina from this double duty of finding labor for herself and labor also for a constant extension of the frontier. The Standard's corl respondent proposes, and The Scandard itself is ready to second the motion, to revive the African slave trade, so as to furnish the planters in the new States with an ample supply of cheap labor, and to leave the old States to keep their own labor at home to be devoted to domestic improvements. Such is the channel in which Southern ideas are now beginning to run, and it would be useless to attempt to divert them from it by any appeal to humanity or conscience, or by any exposure of the errors involved in this new diagnosis of the vital decline with which the older slaveholding States are affected. As to humanity and conscience, they are easily quieted and indeed enlisted on the side of the slave trade, by the new Southern dostrine that to be owned by somebody else is the most suitable and beneficial condition for a laboring man of any color, and especially for a black man, to which is to be added—if we really suppose that Africans have souls to save-the inestimable advantage of being brought within the range of Christianity

South As to the economical question, it is obvious that no small portion of the recent rapid advancement of the North, is to be ascribed to the great influx among us of emigrants from Europe, and it naturally enough seems to our Southern brethren a very bright idea to offset this voluntary immigration to the North of free laborers from Europe by a corresponding transportation to the South of involuntary immigrants from Africa. Indeed, on the basis of the new doctrine of the "equality of the States," as they facetiously call it. lately put forth by these Southern brethren of ours-who seem to think that as elder brothers they are entitled to a double share, if not indeed to the whole patrimony-this right of importing negroes at pleasure, may and no doubt will be set up as absolutely essential to the preservation of that equality. The same logic that proved the Missouri restriction unconstitutional, will find little difficulty in proving the prohibition of the African slave-trade to be equally unconstitutional. For if the citizens of South Carolina have an indefeasible right to emigrate from South Carolina with such property" as they possess there into any of the Territories of the Union, it can hardly be denied that the same citizens of South Carolina have a right to return to South Carolina from foreign parts with all the "property" acquired in those parts, Africa included. It is therefore not unreasonable to expect that if, in the coming President'al election, Pierce, Douglas, and the rest of that party are to be sustained by the North in having made a voluntary gift of Kansas to the slaveholders, that their next move may be, and that without waiting to be urged to it, to open Kansas to slaves, not from the Slave States only, but from Africa

## PRUSSIA.

The strange frenzy which has converted France into a gambling-house, and identified the Napoleonic Empire with the Bourse, has by no means been confined within Gallic boundaries. That plague, unrestrained by political frontiers, has crossed the Pyrenees, the Alps, and the Roine, and, worderful to say, has seized upon solid Gormany, there speculation in ideas has given way to speculation in stecks, the summum bonum to the bonus, the mysterious jargen of dialectics to the no loss mysterious jargou of the Exchange, and the aspirstice for unity to the passion for dividends. Rhenish Prussia, from its proximity to France, as well as from the high development of its industry and commerce, was the first to catch the disease. Not only old the Cologne bankers enter into a formal alliance with the great swindlers at Paris, by purchasing with them The Independance Beige as their common organ, and establishing an international prohibition would only lead to new demands of the | bank at Luxemburg; not only did they drag into e sort; and the repeal of the acts probib ting the the whiripeol of the Crédit Mobilier all South-Western Germany, but in the limits of Rheuish Prussis and in the Duchy of Westphalia they succeeded so well that at this moment every layer of society, except that formed by the working classes and smaller peasantry, is permeated by the gold mania, so that even the capital of the small middle class, diverted from its customary channels, seeks for wild adventure, and every shopkeeper is turned into an alchemist. That the rest of Prussia has not escaped the centagion will be seen by the following extract from the Preussische Correspondenz, a ministerial

Observations recently made on the money market tify the assumption that there is again approaching of those frightful commercial crises which return fieldically. The feverish movement of an immoderperiodically. The leverish movement of an immoder-ate spirit of speculation, first prompted abroad, has, since last year, pervaded Germany to a great extent, and not only the Berlin Bourse and the Prassian capi-talists have been dragged into this whirlpool, but also wrose classes of society, which, at every former time, endeavored to shun any immediate participation in the havards of the stock market."

On this apprehension of an imminent financial crisis, the Prussian Government grounded its refusal to allow the establishment of a Crédit Mobiller, the dazzing colors of which were suspected to conceal a swindling purpose. But what is not permitted under one form may be allowed in another; and what is not permitted at Berin will be telerated at Leipeic and Hanover. The latest phase of the speculative mania has set in at the close of the war, which, ayan from the commercial excitement inseparable from any conclusion of peace—as witnessed in 18:2 and 1815-is this time marked by the peru iar feature that Prussia has formally expressed her wish to thew open her markets to the importation of western capital and speculation. We shall, accordingly, soon hear of the grand Irkutsk trunkline with branches to Pekin, and other not less monstrous schemes, the question being not what is really designed for execution, but what fresh material may be offered for the spirit of speculation to feed upon. There was nothing wanting but the peace to burry the great crash apprehended by the Prussian Government.

This uncommon participation by Prussia in the speculative movement of Europe would have been possible but for the great strides made by its adustry of late years. The capital invested in railways alone has been increased from 19,000,000 to 54.4 00,000 Prussian that, rs, in the interval from 1810 o 1864-56. Other railroads at an estimated cost of 4,000,000, are in progress; and the Government have further authorized the construction of new lines at a cost of 57,000,000. Eighty-seven jointstock companies, with a capital of 83,000,000, have sprung into life since 1849. From 1854-56, nine insurance companies, with a capital of 22,000,000, have been registered. In these last two years, likewise, six joint-stock companies, with a capital mil's. From the Cotton Reports it will be een that the quantity of cotton received by the different ports of Europe, has from 1853-56, varied in the following proportions, according to the return of the first seven months of the year the export of bales being as follows:

To Frighted 1853. 1854. 1855. 1856. Hence it follows that the Costinent, which is 1853 received only about one third of the cotton exported to England, received in 1856 as much as five eighths of it. To this must be added the cotton reshipped by England to the Continent. The great export to France is only so in appearance, considerable quantities being transported from Havre to Switzerland, Baden, Frankfort and Antwerp. The development of Continental industry as exhibited by the above figures denote therefore, above all, the increase of German, and chiefly of Prussian industry. The wealth accumulated by the industrial middle classes of late years, is nearly rivaled by the appreciation of land-owners' profits during the war period of dearth and high price. Horses, cattle, live-stock in general, and not least corn, have kept so high in Germany itself, that the influence of foreign markets has hardly been needed to enable the great landhoiders to roll in gold. It is wealth-the rapid increase of wealth never before experienced by these two classes-which has furtisted the basis for the present speculative murrain

in Prussia. The bursting of the bubble will put the Prussian State to a severe test. The different counterrevolutions it has undergone since 1849 have ended in placing the Government in the power of the narrow class of noble landowners, with respect to whom the King, who has done everything to create their supremacy, now finds himself in the same situation as did Louis XVIII, toward the Chambre introuvable. Frederick William had never the sense to put up with the dry bureaucratic machinery of Government bequeathed him by his father. He has all his life been dreaming of beautifying the Prussian State edifice by some romaptice-gothic decoration. The short experience which he has had of his Herrenhaus, however, must have satisfied him that in reality the landocracy or Krautjunkers, as they are called in Prussia, so far from deeming themselves happy in serving as a mediaval ornament to the bureaucracy, are striving with all their might to degrade the bureaucracy and make it the simple executor of their classinterests. Hence the split between the Junkers and the Administration; between the King and the Prince of Prussia. To show the Government how much they are in earnest, they have just refused to renew the grant of an additional tax which had been levied during the war-a thing unheard of in constitutional Prussia. They have coolly and deliberate'y proclaimed the doctrize that they are as much kings over their little estates as the King himself is over the country at large. They insist that the Constitution, while it is to remain a sham for ad other classes, must be a reality for themselves. Emancipating themselves from all control of the bureaucracy, they wish to see it weigh with double force on the classes below.

The middle class, who betrayed the revolution of 1848, have now the satisfaction, even while they are accomplishing their social triumph by the unrestrained accumulation of capital, of seeing them selves politically annihilated. Moreover, the Kraujunkers delight in every day finding fresh occasions to make them feel their humiliation, even to setting aside the common laws of etiquette When the middle-class spokesmen get up in the House of Deputies, the Junkers leave their benches en masse, and when requested at least to heten to opinious contrary to their own, they laugh in the faces of the gentlemen of the Left. When the latter complain of the obstructions put in the way of elections, they are informed that it is simply the duty of the Government to protect the masses from seduction. When they contrast the licentiouspess of the aristocratic, with the shackled condition of the liberal press, they are reminded that liberty in a Christian State is not do as one pleases, but as pleases God and the authorities. One day they are given to understand that "honer" is the monopoly of an aristocracy; the next day they are stung to the quick by a practical illustration of the exploded theories of a Haller de Bonald and a De Maistre. Proud of his philosophical enlightenment, the Prussian citizen has the mortification of seeing the first scientific men driven from the universities, education handed over to a gang of obscurants, ecclesiastical courts meddling with his family concerns, and the police taking him to church on a Sunday. Not content with exempting then selves from taxes so far as they could, the Junkers have packed the middle class in guilds and corporations, adulterated their municipal institutions, abelished the independence and immov ability of their Judges, cancelled the religious equality of the different sects, and so forth. If at times their choking anger breaks through their fears, if they occasionally muster enough courage to threaten, from their seats in the Chamber, the Junkers with a coming revolution, they are sneer ingly arswered that the revolution has as heavy ar ecount to settle with them as with the nobility. Indeed, the higher middle class is not likely to

fird itself again, as in 1848, at the head of Prussian revolution. The peasantry in Eastern Prussia have lost not only all that the revolution of 1848 had brought them in the shape of emancipation, but have been reduced once more, both administratively and judicially, under the direct yoke of the nobility. In Rtenish Prussia, by the attraction of capital toward industrial enterprise, they have sunk deeper into the become of the mortgagee, at the same rate at which the interest on loans has risen. While in Austria something, at least, has been done to conciliate the peacantry, in Prussia nothing has been left undone to exasperate them. As to the working classes, the Government has prevented them from participating in the profits of their masters by punishing them for strikes, and has systematically scluded them from taking part in political affairs. A disunited dynasty, a Government broken up into hostile camps, the bureaucracy quarreling with the aristocracy, the aristocracy with the middle class-a general commercial crisis, and the disinherited classes brooding in the spirit of rebeliion against all the upper layers of society: such is the aspect of Prussia at this hour.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY .- The Peekksill Republican f last week contains a call for an Assembly District Convention, composed of the usual number of Dele gates from the several towns forming the First Assem by District, to meet at Croton Dam on Wednesday May 21, to appoint Delegates to the Syracuse Conven tion; a'se for a similar Convention for the Second Assembly District, to meet at White Plains on the 19th of FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES. From Our Special Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 30, 1855.

The patriots all over the country who edit the

newspapers and held the offices of the proceeds

Pro-Slavery dynasty seem to be greatly exercised in mind over the qualifications and prospects of two of the prominent candidates for the Presidency. They are exceedingly civil toward Mr. Bechapan, and profuse in their admiration of the present incumbent of the office. They are wasting their efforts. They are bowing and scraping at vacancy. Neither of the gentlemen named can be nominated. Mr. Buchanan has budded, bloomed and gooe to seed quicker than any candidate ever did before him. The engineers of the Nebrasks rascality will not hearken to the proposition that a Northern outsider shall come in and run away with the prize they have debauched themselves to obtain. If neither Pierce nor Douglas can get the nemination, they will combine their forces to have a Southern man nominated, so that at the next turn of the wheel the nomination will come North again for the benefit of their crowd. Pierce will hate to relinquish his hopes of a renomination, and will resist it to the last, but the South will commend and flatter and then desert him on grounds of expediency. The same reasons that will be fatal to Pierce will cause the setting aside of Douglas, who will be appeased by what he will be told is the good time coming. Those Northern patriots, therefore, who stand ready to indorse any dectrine and back any policy and support any cardicate for the privilege of holding place, had better begin their adorat on in a less specific form. Let them eulogize all the principal Southern men they can think of, not forgetting the poorest specimens of Northern treachery, on the Nebraska swindle. These latter are not likely to be dragged from their obscurity, for the reason we have saggested, that Pierce and Donglas do not intend to permit the nomination of a Northern man, if he be not one of them, but yet they are within the possible circle from which a candidate may be fished up. The most probable alternates, now, are Mr. Hunter and Mr. Rusk. There are, however, objections to both, and some yet unsuggested name is quite as likely to turn up the nominee as either of them. This gloomy uncertainty as to where to look for the coming leader of the Slavery-Extension host must be very distressing, we know, to the band of patriots in question. But they cannot be relieved before the first week in June by any possibility. They must be content with the reflection that when the nomination is made they will be able to applaud its wisdom with entire una nimity, and bless their stars that one so admirable and so auspicious should have been made. As to Republican candidates, everything is yet in a state of indecision and fermentation. The Fre-

ment movement has not run long enough to show

how it will epd. It may gather strength, or it may prove a flash in the pan. Every Anti-Nebraska man in the country is a juror in the case, and if his opinion be expressed, his influence will be felt. Nobody's claims, pretensions, or qualifications, are pushed obtrusively, but those of all are freely canvassed, and the reigning desire is to select the candidate who will allow of the best possible run, and whose success will not prove a barren sceptra. The feeling daily strengthens that it is impossible that the free States can be brought to the position of voting to perpetuate Slavery in Kansas, and that when the vital issue of the cauvass is fully perceived, that the Northern sentiments of indignation nd hostility at the consummation of the audacious outrage of seiling out Free Territory to Slavery. wiil sweep all before it. It is felt to be a libel upon the philanthropy, upon the manliness, upon the intelligence of the Northern people to doubt it. If there is any such thing as a moral quality, a sense of justice, a feeling of liberty and humanity, a sentiment which proupts resistance to insolent encroschment and bare-faced robbery in the popular mind, it is thought to be impossible that they should fail to be awakened in the coming contest, and that whom wakened they should fail to overry great conspiracy against Freedom with more than volcanic energy. Yet, notwithstanding this, it would be uneandid not to acknowledge that there is in a few hearts the apprehension that the people of the North are stocks and stones-that they can by force of party drill be forced into the support of men whose measures degrade the very name of Northern men and bring the blush of shame into the check of spirit and honor and patriotism. They profess to fear that even this last outrage, so shocking to the sense of all Christendom, so baleful and portentous in its omens, will yet be pusillanimously submitted to by the Northern masses. But this is the apprehension of the constitutionally desconding who ever almost refuse to believe in victory after it is won. It cannot be shared by any man who entertains respect for the intelligence of the people of the Free States, or who believes they are capable of preserving those liberties which are their boast. Let the contest then begin. Let the doors be thrown wide open, and the whole sunshine of heaven be let in upon this great conspiracy to defrand and rob the Free States of a vast domain, and to black it with Slavery. Let the motives of the original act be thoroughly sifted. Let every step in this dark and criminal scheme be fully exposed. Let its immediate effects and remoter consequences be vividly portrayed. Let the public mind be quickened, and the public heart touched with the fires of a noble enthusiasm in behalf of Liberty. Who shall say that when this shall be well cone, and thoroughly done, that the Northern posple will go stulidly and swinishly to the polls and vote to succumb to the decrees and obey the biddieg of the great man-holding aristocracy of the South, covering themselves with dishonor and ignominy, and presenting to the world the most con-picuous example of self-abasement over witnessed ? Who shall, in view of the universal aprising of the North on the Nebraska bill, dare to predict such a result ? NICARAGUA.

From Our Special Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 3, 1855.

The Walker and fillibuster and Cuba symptthizers are as nimble and restless under the news from Nicaragua as though they had just sat down in a tub of aquafortis. Mr. Weller is agog, Mr. Douglas is agog, and even Gen. Cass is flurried by patriotic ardor over the prospect that the fillibustering crowd stand a smart chance of getting pitched into the Lake Nicaragua. And this moraing along comes a letter from that prince of diplematists, Pierre Soule, who highfalutins the topic after his usual fashion. He speaks of it as a drama whose "multifarious peripetia" may involve ou

interests deeply. These are but signs of the extensive ramifications and wide connections of this Walker morement.